

The COUNTRY JOURNAL; OR, THE CRAFTSMAN.

By CALEB D'ANVERS, of GRAY'S-INN, Esq;

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1732.



HAVE long expected a panegyric Critique on the Conduct of Affairs abroad, and the glorious Effects of our late Treaties, by establishing the Tranquillity of Europe. The worthy Writers, who are enlisted in the Service of Power, have shewn so much Alacrity in catching at all Occasions of this Nature, that I was surpris'd to find Them neglect any Opportunity of trumpeting the Praise of their Patron; but, perhaps, They might think it advisable, or be directed, to defer their Triumph on the present Situation of Affairs, till the Spaniards were landed in Africa; for immediately upon this News We are saluted with another ministerial Treatise, intitled *the natural Probability of a lasting Peace in Europe*.

As I have not yet heard one Person speak of this Piece, it may be thought unnecessary to bestow any Animadversions upon it; but when I consider the peculiar Spirit and Language, in which it is written, I can make no Doubt that it will be propagated in the usual Manner; and therefore I hope the Reader will excuse a few cursory Remarks on those Parts, which have any Appearance of Reasoning; for I shall not trouble the Publick with any Observations on that personal Flattery and Defamation, which have always distinguish'd the Writings of these Gentlemen and fill up above two Thirds of the Pamphlet now before us. What remains, in Point of Argument, consists only in the Repetition of Assertions, which have been often confuted, and a shameless Misrepresentation of the present State of Affairs; so that what I have to say upon it will come within a very small Compass.

He begins with telling us, "that We enjoy at present the most perfect, universal and establish'd Tranquillity; that We behold not only Great Britain at Peace, and on the most amicable Terms with all her Neighbours, but all her Neighbours at the same Time dispos'd in the strongest Manner to live well with each other."

This most advantageous Situation, says He, is what We have very seldom seen; what We hope will long continue; and what We conceive to be secured by the most effectual, the best contriv'd Means in the World. We cannot look back to any particular Period, within a long Course of Time, when Europe was blest with such universal Quiet, and with such reasonable Hopes of its long extended Duration. Almost every Peace, that hath been made in Europe, since the Restoration of Charles the second, seems to have been in its Nature, as well as in its Consequence, no better than a short Cessation of Arms; and whoever looks into the Treaties, which were design'd to compose the Quarrels of Princes then at Variance, may easily see their Differences far from being finished, and those unfinished Differences big with new Calamities. But We have now the Happiness to see the Plan of Power so well design'd, the Limits so well bounded, and so strongly fenced, the several Princes of Europe so well satisfied with their respective Conditions, so powerfully dispos'd to live peaceably within Themselves, and so very far from being either interested, or inclined, to make Encroachments on their Neighbours, that We may indulge all those Pleasures, which good Minds are capable of conceiving on so agreeable a Prospect; since no Season ever beheld a Peace more universal, nor did any Conjunction of Affairs ever promise a Peace more establish'd and lasting.

He speaks of our present Peace in the same general Terms, throughout his whole Performance, and I heartily wish that it may deserve the fine Epithets, which He hath bestow'd upon it; but We have heard so much of establish'd Tranquillity, advantageous Situations, universal Peace and Quiet, for several Years past, amidst continued Depredations, Hostilities and Insults, that I think We may be fairly excus'd from giving any Credit to these Writers, till their Panegyrics are justify'd by adequate Events and the Peace, which They celebrate, shall appear to be really establish'd.

In the mean Time, this excellent Reasoner on Probabilities must give me Leave to ask Him a few Questions, which naturally arise from his own State of the Case.

If Great Britain is not only at Peace, and on the most amicable Terms with all her Neighbours, but all her Neighbours are, at the same Time, dispos'd in the strongest Manner to live well with each other; I should be glad to be inform'd of the Reasons, which oblig'd us so very lately to fit out a Fleet in such an Hurry and with so much Difficulty; because such military Preparations as These, in Times of universal Peace and Tranquillity, seem a little odd to vulgar Understandings, which have no Opportunity of being enlighten'd in the same

Manner with this Writer. 'Till I am therefore satisfy'd in that Point, I must take the Liberty to suspend my Judgment, as to the present Situation of Affairs; for I can never believe that the honourable Gentleman, whose Character and Conduct are so much extoll'd in this Pamphlet, would alarm the whole Nation in such a Manner, and put us to so much Expence in fitting out a large Fleet, with no other Design than to cause a Fluctuation in Exchange-Alley, or to make the Nore vye with Spithead, whatever the Enemies of his Administration may please to suggest.

I am willing to admit that almost every Peace, since the Restoration (and especially for several Years past) seems to have been in its Nature, as well as in its Consequence, no better than a short Cessation of Arms; and that whoever looks into the Treaties, which were design'd to compose the Quarrels of Princes then at Variance, may easily see their Differences far from being finish'd, and those unfinished Differences big with new Calamities; but He would lay a farther Obligation upon us, by explaining that excellent Plan of Power, which hath given such ample Satisfaction to all the Princes of Europe, by putting an End to their Differences, and established that universal Peace, of which He hath publish'd the good Tidings to the World. — It must be acknowledg'd, indeed, that the Plan of Power in Europe is certainly alter'd by two fundamental Articles of our late Treaties; I mean the Introduction of Don Carlos into Italy, and the Guaranty of the pragmatick Sanction; but our Author could not surely call these Articles the most effectual and best contriv'd Means in the World to secure our present advantageous Situation; because He argued against the Tuscan Succession Himself, a few Years ago, as contrary to the Interests of all Europe, especially of Great Britain; and He cannot be ignorant that another Writer, on the same Side, treated the Guaranty of the pragmatick Sanction as an Engagement, which might be attended with fatal Consequences.

I am very glad to hear that Provision is made, by a private Article in the last Treaty of Vienna, that if the Archduchess, marry in such a Manner, as to mediatize any of the great Powers, or to hazard the Balance of Europe, the Guaranty shall be void; but it would certainly have given us farther Satisfaction, if those Marriages had been specifically settled and made known, according to the Reasoning in the Enquiry, before We burthen'd ourselves with this Engagement.

We are likewise told, that all the Princes of Europe agree that it is for the Interest of Europe, and the universal Intention of her Powers, that the Austrian hereditary Countries ought to remain indivisibly united; but I am afraid This is false, with Regard to France, whose Interest it certainly is, as it hath always been her Intention, to weaken the House of Austria. It is well known that the French Court hath even lately taken no small Pains to obstruct that Order of Succession, which the Emperor hath endeavour'd to establish by the pragmatick Sanction. This, perhaps, may be thought a Reason for our Guaranty of it; but it cannot surely be call'd a Measure, which hath given Satisfaction to all the Princes of Europe, or laid the Foundation of a lasting and universal Peace; for this Writer Himself seems to own that Great Britain and the States General are the only Powers, who immediately act in Favour of the pragmatick Sanction; and though his Imperial Majesty may desire no stronger Guaranty, or though it shows the Reputation of our Faith and our Power; yet if France and Spain, in Conjunction with some other Princes, should be dispos'd to defeat this Succession, upon the Demise of the present Emperor, I do not apprehend how the Peace of Europe could be absolutely secur'd, without a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure.

This Writer, perhaps, may treat all such Apprehensions as chimerical; but I wish They may not prove much better ground'd than his sanguine Hopes and Assurances; for though He tells us that all the Princes of Europe are perfectly satisfy'd with their respective Conditions in this new Plan of Power; yet He owns, in another Place, that the Court of Spain is grown very cool, at least, as to the pragmatick Sanction; and every Body knows that France hath openly oppos'd it, though He does not scruple to assert that there are no Powers at all, who act against it; by which I suppose He means that They have not yet made Use of Force; but can He see no Probability of such an Attempt, whenever the Contingency shall happen? May not the Italian Dominions furnish a Bone of Contention between Germany and Spain, in Times to come, as Flanders hath already done between France and the States General? May not these Pretensions prove the Means of uniting France and Spain, and involve Great Britain in a War to support her Engagements?

I could ask several other Questions, concerning this new Plan of Power; but These are sufficient at pre-

sent, and it may be expected that I should take a little Notice of some other Parts of this Gentleman's Performance.

He endeavours to shew the Advantage of our present Situation, by comparing the last Treaty of Vienna with the Treaties of Ryswick and Utrecht.

I am willing to allow that King William labour'd under very great Difficulties, during the latter Part of his Life, having a powerful Party to struggle with at home, and a most formidable Enemy to encounter abroad. At the same Time, the Parliament was far from being at his Devotion, or so liberal of their Supplies as some Parliaments have since been to other Princes, who had not the same Occasions. Yet notwithstanding all these Disadvantages and the general ill Success of his Wars, He made a Peace upon very honourable Terms, and recovered by Treaty what He had lost in the Field; so that his Reflections on the Peace of Ryswick are unjust, and if any Writer, on the other Side, had made so free with it, He would certainly have had Popery and Jacobitism thrown in his Teeth.

The Treaty of Partition was, indeed, a fatal Slip in the Politicks of that Reign, and laid the Foundation of that dreadful War, which broke out in the next, by undertaking to dispose of Dominions, which did not belong to us; but methinks He might have pass'd over this Treaty in Silence for a certain Reason, which I need not explain to Him.

As for the Treaty of Utrecht, I have frequently own'd the Defects of it in several Particulars; but I am far from thinking it so bad as He hath represent'd it, or even inferior to any Treaty since; not excepting the Hanover Alliance, the Treaty of Seville, or that great Masterpiece of Negotiation, upon which He hath bestow'd such lavish Encomiums.

The Want of a sufficient District of Ground round the Fortre's of Gibraltar is one Defect, which hath always been acknowledg'd in that Treaty; but is that Defect supply'd in the present Treaty, or in any of those numerous ones, which have been made since that Time?

It is likewise objected to the Treaty of Utrecht, that the Neutrality of Italy was left precarious, by putting Sicily into the Hands of the Duke of Savoy, who was not able to maintain it, and thereby inciting the Spaniards to break the Peace of Europe. — Well! and how is this Matter remedied by the late Treaties? Why the Neutrality of Italy is secur'd against the Attempts of the Spaniards, by putting Don Carlos into Possession of Tuscany, Parma and Placentia.

There are two other Charges against the Treaty of Utrecht, which seem a little extraordinary at this Time.

One is, that the Island of Santa Lucia was not so much as named in that Treaty, and only provided for in general Terms, which our Author calls loose and insignificant; though They are, at least, full as comprehensive as Those, by which Gibraltar is said to be secur'd to us in the Treaty of Seville, and in all our subsequent Treaties; for that Fortre's is not so much as once named in any of them, nor have We been able to obtain a specific Renunciation of it from the Spaniards, after all the bad Things We have borne from Them, without Reprisals, and all the good Things We have done for Them, without Retribution.

The other Charge against the Treaty of Utrecht, which I think somewhat unreasonable at present, is, that sufficient Care was not taken of our British Merchants. We are told that this Defect was afterwards supply'd by his late Majesty; and therefore I should be glad to be inform'd by this Writer to what Causes all the subsequent Hardships and Sufferings of our Merchants have been owing; but I am really surpris'd that his Patron does not lay a strict Injunction upon Him not to touch upon that tender Point, or so much as mention the Case of our British Merchants, upon any Occasion.

He sums up this head with asserting that all the great Inconveniences, Quarrels and Grievances of the last nineteen Years have flow'd from this Source. — What? Have all our Squabbles in the North been owing to the Peace of Utrecht? — Did that Treaty lay us under the Necessity of keeping up a large standing Army in Germany, for several Years? — Did a certain famous Letter, or the Treaty of Madrid, in the Year 1721, take their original Rise from those Negotiations; or can They be justly charg'd with the Consequences of Disputes, which could not be possibly foreseen, at that Time, or enter into the Thoughts of any Man breathing?

It ought to be remember'd that, about four Years ago, all our Differences with Spain were imputed by this very Writer, to the Destruction of their Fleet in the Mediterranean; but, perhaps, even that unjustifiable Assertion (as He styled it) might be occasioned by the Treaty of Utrecht; and, for my Part, I should not be at all surpris'd,

priz'd to see Him trace the Villanies of the Charitable Corporation from the same Source.

Having gone through his Observations on the Treaties of Ryswick and Utrecht in this impartial and most judicious Manner, He proceeds to shew that our present Hopes of Tranquillity are built on much stronger Foundations than ever were laid before this Time by any Treaty, or Alliance, or by any Concurrence of Incidents, within these forty Years past.

Enough hath been said already concerning the Stability of these Foundations, as far as They relate to the Carlian Succession in Italy, and the Guaranty of the pragmatick Sanction; but though I cannot entertain any great Hopes from this Plan of Power, nor see that perfect Amity between the Princes of Europe, which this Writer makes the Subject of so much Exultation; yet I am willing to allow that no Minister could possibly wish for a more fortunate Concurrence of Incidents in his Favour than That, which forms the present Conjunction; for not to insist on the Death of several Princes, within these twenty Years past, and the personal Characters of Those, who now fill some of the greatest Thrones in Europe, I will venture to give my Opinion that the Disturbances in Savoy upon King Victor's Abdication, the Contests in France between the Court and the Parliament, the Spanish Crusade against the Infidels of Barbary, and some other accidental Advantages, which could neither be foreseen, nor expected, give us a fairer Prospect of Tranquillity than all our Negotiations and Treaties for several Years past.

This Writer therefore might have spared the greatest Part of his personal Panegyrick; but as He seems to think Himself bound in Duty and Gratitude not only to give his Patron the Merit of lucky Events, but to purge his Character from all the Alperions, which are cast upon it, I will conclude with putting Him in Mind that there are two or three domestick Points, which have been often mentioned to the Disadvantage of that honourable Gentleman, and seem to require a little of his Varnish; I mean the Proceedings in Parliament on the Sale of Lord DERWENTWATER'S ESTATE, the DANISH SUBSIDY, and a certain ever-memorable Proposal for qualifying MONEY'D MEN to sit in the House of Commons.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Our Adverses this Week mention the Distresses of several great Ministers abroad.—1. We are informed from Rome that Cardinal COSCIA hath been under a very severe Examination, and seems much embarrass'd with the Questions, which a Committee of Cardinals have put to Him. 2. According to Letters from Constantinople, the grand Vizier is deposed, and the Testardar, or Lord High Treasurer of the Empire, hath been condemn'd in a very large Fine. 3. It is written from Seville, that the most noble and honourable the Duke de Ripperda, who lately resided here, is returned from Mequinez to Tetuan; which seems to fulfil the learned Dr. Parridge's Prediction for this Month, formerly mentioned; that some-AND STATESMAN would be forced to remove his Abode for the Convenience of his Health.—How happy is it for England, that this Prophecy happened to be completed in so distant a Country?

From Paris We hear that the Parliament continue to insist on their Privileges, against the Invasions of the Court; and that the Court are resolved to oppose the Execution of the pragmatick Sanction with all their Force, whenever the Contingency happens.

HOME NEWS

Extrakt of a Letter from Alicant, dated July 16. N. S. It seems the Spaniards are contented with their taking of Oran, having ordered all their Forces back, except 8000; which they leave to garrison that Place; so that their Barbary Expedition is quite at an End.

Edinburgh, July 17. Yesterday dy'd, after a few Days Illness, at her Lodgings in the Abbey-Hill, her Grace Elizabeth, Senior Dutches Dowager of Gordon, Daughter of Henry Duke of Norfolk of the Kingdom of England, and Grandmother to his Grace the present Duke of Gordon.

On Saturday last his Majesty's Plate of 100 Guineas was run for on the Sands of Leith; four Horses started, and a bay Horse belonging to Henry Fletcher, Esq; of the Kingdom of England, won the two first Heats and the Plate.

LONDON, July 29.

Borough of Southwark, July 18. About two o' Clock this Day two Men on Horseback rode thro' the High Street of the Borough of Southwark, armed, one with a short Gun in his Hand, and the other with a Pistol, who, by Reason of their extraordinary Posture, were suspected to be Highwaymen, and therefore were soon dismounted and taken, tho' not without great Resistance; and being brought before Sir John Lade, Bart. and John Nicholas, Esq; two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Surrey, and being by them order'd to be searched, there were found in the Pocket of one of them, who goes by the Name of Moses, alias William Johnson (besides the Gun above-named, which was loaded with Slugs) two Pistols loaded with Bullets, two Butcher's Knives, and some Deer's Fat; and in the other Man's Pocket, who goes by the Name of Robert Hill, and says he is a Carpenter by Trade, a Pistol loaded with a Bullet, which before he surrender'd, he divers Times endeavour'd to fire. Upon their Examination they appear to be Dear-Sealers, and had that Morning stol'd out of Beddington Park, late Sir Nicholas Carew's, two fat Bucks, as they had some Time before a Pricket, a Doe,

and a Fawn from Wight Woolley, Esq; of Clapham. The Number of this Gang is about nine, and have often stol'd Deer out of Enfield Chase, a Park between East Ham and Rufford, another near East Barnet, and out of two Parks near Walthamstow and near the Forest, and have been twice in Sir Gregory Page's Park, and have stol'd Deer Times without Number out of Epping Forest. Two of this Gang are suspected to be out-law'd, and one of them formerly was a Keeper under General Pepper. They were committed to the County Gaol of Surrey by the Justices above-named, where they now remain, in order to be try'd at next Assizes.

On Thursday se'nnight James Borthwick, late Book-keeper to Messrs. Thomas and Richard Jeffreys, was taken, in Company with his Brother David Borthwick, a Journeyman Tallow-Chandler, at the Cock and Coach in Chelmsford, with the Bank Notes and most of the Cash upon him which the said Messrs. Jeffreys was robb'd of the Day before; also several promissory Notes, three Gold Rings, a Silver Watch and Chain a Snuff-box, and the Copy of Mr. Thomas Jeffreys's Freedom; there were found upon David Borthwick one of the Cases of Pistols, and a Silver hilted Sword. They were taken by Mr. Swain, a Peruke-maker in Brentwood, who followed them all Night, they having walk'd all the Bye-ways from the grand Road till they came to Chelmsford, where they had hired Horses to go for Colchester; being carried before the worshipful Captain Bruce, James Borthwick made an ample Confession, and sign'd it, but would fain have excus'd his Brother David from being concern'd in the Fact.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount GAGE lately complain'd to the Lords of the TREASURY then sitting, that one of the Persons now put in as Receiver of the late Earl of DERWENTWATER'S forfeited Estate (which Person had also formerly been in the same Capacity over the forfeited Estates of the South Sea Directors) was guilty of receiving several Sums of Money, which he had not accounted for, by which the Publick was greatly injured.

Tuesday in the Afternoon a Fire broke out in the Cook Room of the St. Paul of Hamburg. Isaac Petersen, Master, lying off Tower Wharf, taking in Goods for Hamburg. It happen'd at high Water, and tho' she was the second Ship in the Teer of Six, most Hamburgers, they soon got her out, without damaging any of them. She had on board some Copperas, Oil, and a few other Goods, some of which were saved, and the Ship, after burning her Rigging, and a great Part of her Hull abaft, was sunk, to prevent the Fire spreading any farther.

Tuesday a Proclamation was published, prohibiting his Majesty's Subjects from trading to the East Indies, contrary to the Liberties and Privileges granted to the East India Company, and from being unlawfully concern'd in any Foreign Company or Society trading to the East Indies.

On Tuesday Night last the Assizes ended for the County of Hertford; when the four following Persons were capitally convicted, viz. Thomas Grimes, John Greenwood, and Leonard Hartley for Murder, in shooting a Warrener, and Stephen Gordon for a Robbery on the Highway. There were but two other Prisoners try'd, and both acquitted.

On Wednesday last Robert Ellement, alias Country Bob, was executed at Tyburn for a Burglary; Daniel Tipping, the other Person who was in the Dead Warrant, having, by the Intercession of several of the Nobility, obtained a Reprieve; some Circumstances appearing in his Tryal which greatly contributed thereto.

Thursday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when it was resolv'd that for the future the Place of Keeper of Newgate should be at the Disposal of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, which should be held during Pleasure; and in lieu of the Fees due to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for the time being, on such Occasions the City should allow them two thousand Pounds, to be divided equally between them.

Rob. On Sunday in the Evening Mr. Charlisbud, an eminent Surgeon in Blackmoor-street, Southwark, was attack'd by a single Highwayman on Blackheath, who robb'd him of his Watch, some Silver, and made off.—Monday Morning two Coaches going for Dover with some French Gentlemen, who were to embark for Calais, were stop'd near Blackheath by a single Highwayman, who robb'd them, and took out of their Portmanteaus about 80 l. and then made off. The Neighbourhood was soon alarmed, and he was traced into Deptford, but there lost.—Last Saturday Evening two Footpads robb'd several People in Fig-lane, between Pancras and Hampstead Road, particularly two Gentlemen and a Lady in a Hackney Coach, from whom they took about 4 l.

Prof. Her Majesty has been pleas'd to sign a Commission to Diego Spencer, Esq; to be Captain Lieutenant of a Company in a Regiment of Foot on the Irish Establishment.—Sir Adolphus Oughton, Bart. Member of Parliament for the City of Coventry, and Major Sinclair, Member of Parliament for the Burghs of Dyfart, Kirkaldie, &c. are nominated to succeed to the Command of the two Regiments of Foot on the Irish Establishment, vacant by the Deaths of Major-General Dubourgay and Col. Egerton.

Acc. Last Week the Lady Barbara Leigh, Wife to the Hon. Charles Leigh, Esq; Brother to the Lord Leigh, and Sister to the Earl of Scarborough, had the Misfortune to be overturn'd in her Coach with six Horses in Bedfordshire, by which her Ladyship had her right Arm

broke short.—On Sunday Night about Eleven o'Clock a Boat coming thro' Bridge, (having five Persons in her) fell foul of a Lighter which lay across the Lock, being drove down by the excessive high Wind that Day; one of them was drowned, and the other four, with much Difficulty, got into the Lighter and saved their Lives.

Dead. Monday died John Lane Esq; at his House near Lincoln's-Inn Fields; it is said he died worth 200,000 l.—Samuel Hannot, Esq; one of the Honourable Lieutenancy for the Tower Hamlets.—On Sunday last died Miss Galloway, Daughter to the Right Hon. the Lord Galloway of the Kingdom of Ireland.—Monday Morning died at his House in Bolt-Court, Fleet-street, Mr. Marriot, an eminent Attorney at Law.

The Remainder of this Week's News consists of the following material Articles, viz. that a Committee of Council has been held, a Board of Treasury, a Board of Admiralty, that two Priests and two Deacons were ordain'd at St. James's, that the Paymaster General's Clerks dined on a Buck at the Bedford Head, the Clerks of the Board of Trade at the White Eagle in Suffolk-street and the Lord Mayor at Brentford; that the Duke of Buckingham is gone to Oxford, and the Earl of Scarborough is come to London; that Sir Charles Wager has view'd some Men of War at Deptford, and been treated with a Dinner; that the Mayor of St. Albans is dead and another chose in his Room, and that the Parliament is prorogued to the 12th of October.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 99. South Sea Annuity 110 7 8ths. Bank 150 1 half. India 163 1 half.

At LEE'S, HARPER'S and PETIT'S Great THEATRICAL BOOTH at Tottenham-Court; During the Time of the FAIR, (which begins the Fourth of August, and continues till the 19th of the same Month) will be presented the true and ancient HISTORY of WHITTINGTON. MADGE, the Cholerick Cook-maid by Mr. HARPER, And all the rest of the Parts to be dispos'd, to the best Advantage, to Persons from the Theatres. With Variety of Entertainments of Dancing and Singing, between the Acts. Particularly, The Song of MAD TOM of Bedlam, by Mr. PLAT.

Oxford, July 24th, 1732.

On Friday the 18th Day of August, will be celebrated the Anniversary of the High BOLLAGE. All BOLLACIANS are hereby strictly required to give their Attendance at the King's Head Tavern at Three a Clock precisely.

To be LETT.

A HOUSE and SHOP, late Goldsmith's, next Door to the Nag's-head Tavern in Cheapside, or the Lease to be sold. Enquire of Mr. Gabriel Sleath, Goldsmith in Gutter Lane, or of Mr. Thomas Marten, Attorney at Law on Garlick-Hill, near Cheapside.

Sun Fire Office, July 8, 1732.

This is to give NOTICE, that a DIVIDEND will be paid the Proprietors of this Office on Thursday the 3d of August, between the Hours of Eleven and Two, and on every Thursday following, between the said Hours, till paid.

To be LETT, and enter'd upon immediately.

The GEORGE, being a good accustom'd INN, in the Town of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, lying upon the York Road, with good Stables, Granaries, Out-houses and other Conveniences. Enquire of Mr. Cawne, Attorney at Law at Bedford, or Mr. Rust, Merchant in Huntingdon, afore-said.

To be LETT, in Grub-street.

A very good HOUSE, over-against the Sign of the Bell. Enquire at the said House. Also, A House and Stabling, with a good Riding Place belonging to the same. Enquire at the House above-said.

July 17, 1722.

CHEQUER INN at Bishop's-Hatfield, in Hertfordshire. WHEREAS it has been intimated by some designing Persons, that the said INN has been lately shut up. This is therefore to inform all Gentlemen and others to the contrary; and that there is as usual the best of Entertainment, by THOMAS BARLOW.

This Day is Published,

A General Abridgment of CASES in EQUITY, argued and adjudg'd in the High Court of Chancery, &c. with several Cases never before published, alphabetically digested under proper Titles, with Notes and References to the whole. And three Tables. The first, of the Names of the Cases; the second, of the several Titles, with their Divisions and Subdivisions; and the third, of the Matter under general Heads. By a Gentleman of the Middle Temple. Printed for Henry Lintot at the Cross-Knave against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street.

This Day is Published,

In Obedience, (from the Folia Edition) Price 6 d. The PROGRESS of LOVE In Four ECGLOGUES. 1. Uncertainty; to Mr. Pope. 2. Hope; to the Hon. George Doddington, Esq; 3. Jealousy; to Edward Walpole, Esq; 4. Possession; to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cobham. Printed for Lawton Gilliver at Homer's Head in Fleetstreet.

Where may be had, 1. An Epistle to Mr. Pope from a young Gentleman at Rome. By the same Author. 2. The Art of POLITICKS; with a curious Frontispiece. Price one Shilling.

Rifum tenentis Amici?

3. Two Epistles to Mr. Pope, concerning the Authors of the Age. By the Author of the universal Passion. Price 1 s. and may be bound with the said Satyr. 4. A new and correct Edition of the Dunciad Variorum, in 8vo. With some additional Notes and Epigrams. 5. A Collection of Pieces relating to the Dunciad. By several Hands. 6. Of False TASTE. To Richard Earl of Burlington. By Mr. Pope. Price 1 s. 7. Stow: The Gardens of the Right Hon. the Lord Cobham. Price 1 s.

You may have good Druggets, Sagathie, and Duroy Suits made well and fashionable for the first Size Men at 1 l. 10 s. a Suit, and the larger Size at 2 l. and Camblet Suits for 2 l. and 2 l. 10 s. a Suit, and Livery Suits for 4 l. and 4 l. 10 s. a Suit, and black Cloth Suits for 1 l. and 1 l. 10 s. a Suit, at the two Golden Balls in Great-Hart-street, the upper End of Bow-street, Covent Garden.

And Horsemen great Coats are to be sold ready made, at 20 s. 6 Pieces Morning Gowns, Callimanco both Sides, at 20 s. each; blue Clock-Bags, ready made, at 16 s. each; blue Rockers ready made.